

# EXHIBIT 17

SECOND COLLEGE EDITION

# WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

DAVID B. GURALNIK, *Editor in Chief*

PRENTICE HALL PRESS

Copyright © 1986 and 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984 by Simon & Schuster, Inc.

All rights reserved

including the right of reproduction

in whole or in part in any form

Published by Prentice Hall Press

A Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Gulf + Western Building

One Gulf + Western Plaza

New York, New York 10023

PRENTICE HALL PRESS, TREE OF KNOWLEDGE, WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD, and colophons  
are registered trademarks of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Dictionary Editorial Offices: New World Dictionaries,  
850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

Manufactured in the United States of America  
25 24 23 22 21 20 19

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Webster's New World dictionary of the American  
language.

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.

I. Guralnik, David Bernard, 1920-

PE1628.W5633 1986 423 85-26216

ISBN 0-671-41809-2 (indexed)

ISBN 0-671-41807-6 (plain edge)

ISBN 0-671-41811-4 (pbk.)

ISBN 0-671-47035-3 (LeatherKraft)

## crossing

## crossing-over

339

## crowd

to make the sign  
that one is telling  
suddenly or briefly  
make a cross on  
g a fortuneteller  
oss one's path to  
def 2. to deceive,  
come a crusader  
was put to death  
ent of Jesus 3.  
a) the Northern  
ie adj. —crossly

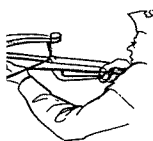
cross (in various

ipe placed cross-  
ts —*ut*. -barred',  
rs

cross another or  
n  
ing laminations  
stratified rock  
of finches having

f two thighbones  
that of a skull,

nsisting of a bow



:ROSSBOW

(-bred', -bred'),  
HYBRID (sense 1)  
check or verify  
lockey to foul (an  
with one's stick  
e —*n*. the act of

oss open country  
[a cross-country  
ng event; specif.,

at flowing at an  
r opposing opin-

or cutting across  
n/ 2. cut across  
cuts across 3.  
vi. -cut', -cut'-

e long-handled,

ined, -in-ing 1.  
witness already  
to determine the  
l-na'tion (-a nā'

ion in which the  
gent strabismus

is-fertilization or

', -Hz'ing 1. to  
another plant or  
2. a) to fertilize  
e) from another  
sperm between  
to fuse a male  
ent varieties or  
zā'shan) *n*.  
is a candidate in  
ies  
tive from two or  
2. any complex

an irregular or  
erous; contrary;

obweb, mounted  
surveyor's level,  
ig of the instru-

awing) with two

cting rod with a

reference book,

es

act of passing

intersection, as

of lines, streets, etc. 3. a place where a street, river, etc.

may be crossed  
**cross-ing-o-ver** (-ō'vər) *n*. an exchange of equivalent  
genetic material between homologous chromatids during  
meiosis

**cross-leg-ged** (-leg'id, -leg'd') *adj.*, *adv.* 1. with the ankles  
crossed and the knees spread apart 2. with one leg crossed  
over the other

**cross-let** (-lit) *n*. [ME. *croislete* < Anglo-Fr. *croislete*, dim.  
of OFr. *crois*: see CROSS] *Heraldry* a small cross

**cross-link** (-link') *n*. a crosswise connecting part; specif.,  
an atom or group connecting parallel chains in a complex  
molecule —*vt*. to join crosswise

**cross-sop-te-ryg-i-an** (krā sōp'tə rij'ē-an) *n*. [*<* ModL.  
*Crossopterygi*, name of the group (*<* Gr. *krossoti*, fringe +  
*pteryx*, fin) + *-AN*] any of a group of primitive bony fishes  
with rounded fins, extinct except for one species and  
regarded as precursors of amphibians

**cross-o-ver** (-ō'vər) *n*. 1. the act, means, or place of cross-  
ing over from one part, side, etc. to another \*2. a track by  
which a railroad train can be switched from one line to  
another \*3. the act of voting for a candidate of a political  
party other than the party one usually supports \*4. a  
modification of musical style to appeal to a larger audience  
[a jazz-to-disco crossover] 5. *Biol.* a) same as CROSSING-  
OVER b) a character resulting from crossing-over

**cross-patch** (-pach') *n*. [CROSS- + dial. *patch*, fool, childish  
person] [Colloq.] a cross, bad-tempered person

**cross-piece** (-pēs') *n*. a piece lying across another

**cross-pol-li-nate** (krōs'pāl'ə nāt') *vt.*, *vi.* -nat'ed, -nat'-  
ing to subject or be subjected to cross-pollination

**cross-pol-li-na-tion** (-pāl'ə nā'shən) *n*. the transfer of  
pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of  
another, as by the action of the wind or insects

**cross-pur-pose** (krōs'pur'pōs) *n*. a contrary or conflicting  
purpose —at cross-purposes having, or acting under, a  
misunderstanding as to each other's purposes

**cross-ques-tion** (-kwes'chən) *vt.* to cross-examine —*n*. a  
question asked in cross-examination

**cross-re-fer** (-ri fər') *vt.* -ferred', -fer'ring to refer from one  
part to another —*vi.* to make a cross-reference

**cross-ref-er-ence** (-ref'ər əns, ref'rəns) *n*. a reference from  
one part of a book, catalog, index, etc. to another part,  
for additional information —*vt.* -enced, -enc-ing 1. to  
provide (an index, reference book, etc.) with systematic  
cross-references 2. same as CROSS-REFER

**cross relation** *Music* the appearance of a tone in one voice  
of a chord followed by a chromatic alteration of that tone  
in a different voice of the succeeding chord

**cross-road** (krōs'rōd') *n*. 1. a road that crosses another  
road 2. a road that connects two or more main roads 3.  
[usually pl.] a) the place where two or more roads intersect,  
often the site of a rural settlement b) any center of con-  
gregation, activity, etc. for a widespread area —at the  
crossroads at the point where one must choose between  
different courses of action

**cross-ruff** (-ruff') *n*. [CROSS- + RUFF'] *Card Games* a  
sequence of plays in which a card is led from the hand of  
each of two partners in turn, which the other can trump

**cross section** 1. a) a cutting through something, esp. at  
right angles to its axis b) a piece so cut off c) a drawing or  
photograph of a plane surface exposed by such a cutting  
2. a sample that has enough of each kind in it to show what  
the whole is like 3. *Nuclear Physics* a measure of the  
probability that a nuclear reaction will take place, under  
specified conditions, between two particles or a particle and  
another target: usually expressed in terms of the effective  
area a single target presents to the incoming particle: see  
BARN 4. *Surveying* a vertical section of the ground surface  
taken at right angles to a survey line —cross'-sec'tion *vt.*  
—cross'-sec'tion'al *adj.*

**cross-stitch** (-stich') *n*. 1. a stitch made by crossing two  
stitches in the form of an X 2. needlework made with this  
stitch —*vt.*, *vi.* to sew or embroider with this stitch

**cross talk** *Radio, Telephony* interference in one channel  
from another or others

**cross-tie** (-ti') *n*. a beam, post, rod, etc. placed crosswise to  
give support; \*specif., any of the transverse timbers  
supporting the rails of a railroad track

\***cross-town** (-toun') *adj.* going across the main avenues or  
transportation lines of a city [a cross-town bus]

**cross-trees** (-trēz') *n.pl.* two short bars across a ship's  
masthead, to spread the rigging that supports the mast

\***cross-walk** (-wōlk') *n*. a lane marked off for pedestrians to  
use in crossing a street

**cross-way** (-wā') *n*. same as CROSSROAD (esp. sense 3)

**cross-wind** (-wind') *n*. a wind blowing at right angles to  
the line of flight of an aircraft, the course of a ship, or  
any given course or direction

**cross-wise** (-wiz') *adv.* 1. [Archaic] in the form of a cross  
2. so as to cross; across Also *cross'ways'* (-wāz')

\***cross-word puzzle** (-ward') an arrangement of numbered  
squares to be filled in with words, a letter to each square,  
so that a letter appearing in a word placed horizontally is  
usually also part of a word placed vertically: numbered

fat, āpe, cār, ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring;  
a for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; \* as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. cœur; ô, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ô, Fr. coq;  
ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. \*Americanism; †foreign; \*hypothetical; & derived from

synonyms, definitions, etc. are given as clues for the words

**crotch** (kräch') *n*. [ME. *croche*, var. of *cruche*, CRUTCH] 1. a  
pole forked on top 2. a forked place, as where a tree trunk  
divides into two branches 3. the place where the legs fork  
from the human body 4. the seam or place where the legs  
of a pair of pants, etc. meet —crotched *adj.*

**crotch-et** (kräch'it) *n*. [ME. & OFr. *crochet*, dim. < *croc*,  
hook: see CROSIER] 1. [Archaic] a) a small hook b) a hook-  
like part or device 2. [*<* sense "hooked, twisted"] a  
peculiar whim or stubborn notion 3. *Music* [Brit.] a  
quarter note (j) —*SYN.* see CAPRICE

**crotch-et-y** (-ē) *adj.* 1. full of peculiar whims or stubborn  
notions; cantankerous; eccentric 2. having the nature of a  
crotchet —crotch-et-i-ness *n*.

**cro-ton** (krōt'n) *n*. [ModL. < Gr. *kroton*, a tick, castor-oil  
tree or (in pl.) its ticklike seeds] 1. any of a large, mostly  
tropical genus (*Croton*) of shrubs, trees, and rarely herbs of  
the spurge family: two species yield croton oil and cascari-  
lla, formerly used in medicine, and other species are  
poisonous range weeds in the SW U.S. 2. any of a genus  
(*Codiaeum*) of shrubs of the spurge family, grown for their  
ornamental, leathery leaves

\***Croton bug** [*<* *Croton* Aqueduct (of the water-supply  
system of New York City): so named from becoming  
numerous in the city after the opening of the aqueduct] a  
small, winged cockroach (*Blattella germanica*)

**cro-ton-ic acid** (krō tăn'ik) [CROTON + -ic] a colorless  
crystalline compound, CH<sub>3</sub>CH:CHCOOH, existing in two  
isomeric forms: used in organic synthesis, the manufacture  
of resins, etc.

**croton oil** a thick, bitter oil obtained from croton seeds: it  
is used externally as a counterirritant and was formerly  
used internally as a strong cathartic

**crouch** (krouch) *vi.* [ME. *crouchen* < OFr. *crochir*, to be  
bent < *croc*, a hook: see CROSIER] 1. to stoop or bend low  
with the limbs drawn close to the body, as an animal ready  
to spring or cowering in fear 2. to crouch or bow in a servile  
manner —*vt.* [Archaic] to bow or bend low —*n*. the act or  
position of crouching

**croup** (krōp) *n*. [*<* obs. or dial. *croup*, to speak hoarsely, of  
echoic origin] an inflammation of the respiratory passages,  
with labored breathing, hoarse coughing, and laryngeal  
spasm —croup'y *adj.*

**croup** (krōp) *n*. [ME. & OFr. *croupe* < Frank. \**kruppa*:  
see CROP] the rump of a horse, etc.

**crou-pi-er** (krōp'pē ā', -ar; Fr. *krōp pyā'*) *n*. [Fr., orig., one  
who rides on the croup, hence an inferior assistant: see  
prec.] a person in charge of a gambling table, who rakes in  
and pays out the money

**crouse** (krōs) *adj.* [ME. *crous*, fierce, grim, prob. < or akin  
to MLowG. *krus* (G. *kraus*), curly, tangled] [Scot. & Brit.  
Dial.] lively; pert; brisk

**crou-ton** (krōt'n, krō tăn') *n*. [Fr. *croûton* < *croûte*, a  
crust < L. *crusta*: see CRUST] any of the small, crisp pieces of  
toasted or fried bread often served in soup, salads, etc.

**Crow** (krō) *n*. [transl. via Fr. *gens de corbeaux*, of their  
native name, *Absaroke*, crow people] 1. *pl.* Crows, Crow a  
member of a tribe of Siouan Indians living in the upper  
basins of the Yellowstone and Bighorn rivers 2. their  
Siouan language

**crow** (krō) *n*. [ME. *croue* < OE. *crawa*, akin to G. *krühe*  
(& ff.) < IE. base \**ger-*, echoic of hoarse cry, whence  
CRAKE, CRANE] 1. any of several large, nonmigrating birds  
(esp. genus *Corvus*) with glossy black plumage and a  
typical harsh call: the raven, rook, and jackdaw are all  
crows 2. [Rare] a crowbar —[C-] the S constellation Corvus

—as the crow flies in a straight, direct line —eat crow  
[Colloq.] to undergo the humiliation of having to retract a  
statement, admit an error, etc.

**crow** (krō) *vi.* crowed or, for 1, chiefly Brit. crew (krō),  
crowed, crow'ing [ME. *crouen* < OE. *crawan*: for IE. base  
see prec.] 1. to make the shrill cry of a rooster 2. to boast in  
triumph; exult / to crow over a victory/ 3. to make a sound  
expressive of well-being or pleasure, as a baby does —*n*. a  
crowing sound —*SYN.* see BOAST

**crow-bar** (krō'bār') *n*. [from the end's resembling a crow's  
beak] a long metal bar, usually with a chisel-like point at  
one end, used as a lever for prying, etc.

**crow-ber-ry** (-ber'ē) *adj.* [apparently transl. of G. *krähen-  
beere*] designating a family (Empetraceae) of shrubby  
evergreens —*n*, *pl.* -ries 1. any of several hardy, low, ever-  
green shrubs (genus *Empetrum*) of the crowberry family,  
found in northern regions 2. the black, edible berry of any  
of these shrubs

\***crow blackbird** any of various N. American grackles

**crowd** (kroud) *vi.* [ME. *crowden* < OE. *crudan*, to press,  
drive, akin to MHG. *kroten*, to oppress < IE. base \**grent-*,  
to compel, press, whence Ir. *gruth*, curdled milk, CURD] 1.  
to press, push, or squeeze 2. to push one's way (forward,  
into, through, etc.) 3. to come together in a large group;  
throng —*vt.* 1. to press, push, or shove 2. to press or force  
closely together; cram 3. to fill too full; occupy to excess,  
as by pressing or thronging 4. to be or press very near to;  
specif., \*Baseball to stand very close to (the plate) in  
batting 5. [Colloq.] to put (a person) under pressure or



# thrombin

for the time (being);  
1 to **pro tem**  
orm meaning protein  
ro-te-  
adj. [**< PROTEO-** +  
related to, or initiating

ModL.: see **PROTEIN**  
wn of proteins, as by  
unces —**pro'te-o-lyt'ic**

vt. [**ME. protesten** <  
o-, forth + **testari**, to  
fy] 1. to state posi-  
o make objection to;  
a written declaration  
ange or a promissory  
mation 2. to express  
1. an objection; re-  
jecting to something  
a notary on behalf of  
that it has not been  
n declaration by the  
act that damages or  
lable natural causes,  
ficers and crew c) a  
that he does not con-  
paying —**SYN.** see  
sing one's objections;  
n.

\*adj. 2. also **pro tes't**  
rp. of **protestant**: see  
rines and free cities  
of Spire (1529) its  
iet of Worms against  
any of the Christian  
on; esp., a Lutheran,  
ian not belonging to  
tern Church 3. [p-] a  
estants or Protestant  
g —**Pro'tes-tant-ism**

Protestant church in  
ces and principles of

ig [see **-ize**] to intro-  
etc. in  
tes-) n. [**ME. protes-**  
testatio] 1. a strong  
t of protesting 3. a

E. **Protheus** < L.  
a god who attended  
form or appearance  
mages his appearance

-än/) n., pl. -mi-a  
r **EPITHALAMION** (<  
l chamber) a song  
la/mi-um (-äm), pl.

-li-a (-ä) [**ModL.** <  
IE. base \***dhal-**, to  
Bot. a minute, flat,  
ns on its lower side,  
like roots and form-  
f ferns and similar  
(-i), -lus-es —**pro-**  
dj.

-prothesis, a placing  
o-, before + **tithenai**,  
a letter, syllable, or  
2. **Orthodox Eastern**  
ary oblation of the  
le on which, or the  
ic (prä thet'ik) adj.  
5/thä nōt'ar ē) n., pl.  
< LL. (Ec.) **protono-**  
chief clerk in any of  
the seven members  
ostolic, who record  
netimes held as an

in warbler (**Protono-**  
parts and head and

-es, -ra-ces' (-ä sēz')  
that division of an  
earing the first pair  
dj.

-i- + **THROMBIN** a  
nes with calcium to  
it is a precursor of

# protist

thrombin and is synthesized by the liver in the presence of  
vitamin K  
**pro-tist** (prō'tist) n. [**< Gr. prōtistos**, first < **prōtos**, first:  
see **PROTO-**] Biol. any of a large group (Protista) of one-  
celled organisms having characters found in both plants  
and animals and including the algae, yeasts, bacteria,  
protozoans, etc. —**pro-tis-tan** (prō'tist'an) adj., n.  
**pro-ti-um** (prō'tē'əm, prō'shē-) n. [**ModL.**: see ff. & -IUM]  
the most common isotope of hydrogen, H<sup>1</sup>, having a mass  
number of 1

**pro-to-** (prō'tə-, -ō) [**Gr. prōto-** < **prōtos**, first < IE. \***pro-**  
< base \***pro-**, early, ahead, whence L. **pro-**, **Gr. pro-**] a com-  
bining form meaning: 1. first in time, original, primitive  
[**protoplast**] 2. first in importance, principal, chief [**pro-**  
**logonist**] 3. [p-] primitive, original: said of people, their  
language, etc. [**Proto-Germanic**] 4. Chem. a) being that  
member of a series of compounds having the lowest propor-  
tion of the (specified) element or radical [**protoxide**] b)  
being the parent form of a (specified) substance [**proto-**  
**porphyrin**] Also, before a vowel, **pro-**

**pro-to-ac-tin-i-um** (prō'tō ak tin'ē'əm) n. earlier name  
for **PROACTINIUM**

**pro-to-col** (prō'tə kōl', -käl', -kōl') n. [**Early ModE.**  
**prothocoll** < MFr. **prothocole** < ML. **prothocollum** < LGr.  
**prothokollon**, first leaf glued to a manuscript (describing  
the contents) < **Gr. prōto-**, **PROTO-** + **kolla**, glue]. 1. an  
original draft or record of a document, negotiation, etc.  
2. [**Fr. procolo**] a) a signed document containing a  
record of the points on which agreement has been reached  
by negotiating parties preliminary to a final treaty or  
compact b) the code of ceremonial forms and courtesies,  
of precedence, etc. accepted as proper and correct in official  
dealings, as between heads of states or diplomatic  
officials 3. a set of rules governing the communication and  
the transfer of data between machines, as in a computer  
system —**vt.** -colled' or -coled', -col'ling or -col'ing to  
issue in a protocol —**vi.** to draw up a protocol

**pro-to-his-to-ry** (prō'tō his'tō rē) n. the archaeological  
history of man in the period immediately preceding re-  
corded history

**pro-to-hu-man** (-hyōō'män, -yōō-) adj. of or relating to  
any of the early manlike primates

**pro-to-lith-ic** (prō'tə lith'ik) adj. [**PROTO-** + **LITHIC**] of  
or relating to the earliest Stone Age; eolithic

**pro-to-mar-tyr** (prō'tō mār'tar) n. [**ME. prothomartyr** <  
MFr. < ML. (Ec.) **protomartyr** < LGr. (Ec.) **protomartyr**:  
see **PROTO-** + **MARTYR**] the first martyr (in some cause)

**pro-ton** (prō'tän) n. [**ModL.** < **Gr. prōton**, neut. of **prōtos**,  
first: see **PROTO-**] an elementary particle found in the  
nucleus of all atoms and comprising the atomic nucleus of  
the protium isotope of hydrogen: it carries a unit positive  
charge equal to the negative charge of an electron and has  
a mass of  $1.672 \times 10^{-24}$  gram, approximately 1836 times  
that of an electron: the atomic number of an atom is equal  
to the number of protons in its nucleus: see also **NEUTRON**

**pro-to-ne-ma** (prō'tə nē'mä) n., pl. -ma-ta (-mätä)  
[**ModL.** < **Gr. prōto-**, **PROTO-** + **nēma** (gen. **nēmatos**), a  
thread] Bot. a threadlike growth in mosses, arising from a  
spore and developing small buds that grow into leafy moss  
plants —**pro'to-ne-mal** adj.

**pro-to-ne-phrid-i-um** (prō'tō nē frid'ē'əm) n. [**PROTO-** +  
**NEPHRIDIUM**] Zool. a pipeline excretory structure in certain  
worms and larvae, usually ending internally in flame cells  
and having an external pore

**pro-ton-o-tar-y** (prō'tän'ō ter'ē, prō'tä nōt'ar ē) n., pl.  
-tar-ies same as **PROTHONOTARY**

\***proton synchrotron** a synchrotron for accelerating pro-  
tons and other heavy particles to very high energies

**pro-to-nymph** (prō'tə nimp') n. [**PROTO-** + **NYMPH**] the  
newly hatched form of various mites —**pro'to-nymph'al**  
adj.

**pro-to-path-ic** (prō'tə path'ik) adj. [**PROTO-** + **-PATHIC**]  
Physiol. designating or of primary, or primitive, sensibility,  
which can perceive and localize only strong, gross stimuli,  
as pain

**pro-to-plasm** (prō'tə plaz'm) n. [**G. protoplasma**: see  
**PROTO-** + **PLASMA**] a semifluid, viscous, translucent colloid,  
the essential living matter of all animal and plant cells: it  
consists largely of water, proteins, lipids, carbohydrates,  
and inorganic salts and is differentiated into nucleoplasm  
and cytoplasm —**pro'to-plas'mic** (-plaz'mik) adj.

**pro-to-plast** (prō'tə plast') n. [**Fr. protoplasie** < LL.  
**protoplastus** < **Gr. protoplastos**, formed first < **prōtos**,  
first (see **PROTO-**) + **plastos**, formed < **plassein**, to form:  
see **PLASTIC**] 1. a thing or being that is the first of its kind  
2. Biol. same as **ENERGID** 3. Bot. a unit of protoplasm,  
such as makes up a single cell exclusive of the cell wall  
—**pro'to-plas'tic** adj.

**pro-to-ste-le** (prō'tə stēl', -stē'lē) n. [**PROTO-** + **STELE**] a  
simple, primitive arrangement of conducting tissues in  
stems and roots of certain lower plants, consisting of a  
solid cylinder of xylem surrounded by a layer of phloem  
—**pro'to-ste-lic** adj.

**pro-to-troph-ic** (prō'tə trōf'ik) adj. [**PROTO-** + **TROPHIC**]  
not requiring organic food, as the nitrogen-fixing bacteria

fat, äpe, cär; ten, even; is, bite; gö, hörn, tööl, look; oil, out; up, fur; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; n, ring;  
for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; \*as in able (ä'b'l); Fr. bäl; ä, Fr. coeur; ö, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ö, Fr. coq;  
ü, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. ☆ Americanism; † foreign; \*hypothetical; < derived from

# II43

# proud flesh

**pro-to-type** (prō'tə tip') n. [**Fr.** < **Gr. prōtolypōn** <  
**prōtolypōs**, original: see **PROTO-** & **TYPE**] 1. the first thing  
or being of its kind; model; archetype 2. a person or thing  
that serves as a model for one of a later period 3. a perfect  
example of a particular type —**pro'to-typ'al** (-ti'p'l),  
**pro'to-typ'ic** (-tip'ik), **pro'to-typ'i-cal** adj.

**pro-tox-ide** (prō'tāk'sid) n. that one of any series of oxides  
that contains the lowest proportion of oxygen

**pro-to-xy-lem** (prō'tä zī'lēm, -lēm) n. Bot. the first  
formed xylem of a root or stem, produced by the differ-  
entiation of the procambium

**pro-to-zo-an** (prō'tə zō'än) n. [**ModL. Protozoa**, name of  
the phylum (see **PROTO-** & **-ZOA**) + **-AN**] any of a subking-  
dom and phylum (Protozoa) of mostly microscopic animals  
made up of a single cell or a group of more or less identical  
cells and living chiefly in water, but including many  
parasitic forms: also **pro'to-zo'ön** (-än), pl. -zo'a (-ä)  
—**adj.** of the protozoans: also **pro'to-zo'ic** (-ik)

**pro-to-zo-o-logy** (prō'tä zō'äl'jē) n. that branch of  
zoology devoted to the study of the protozoans

**pro-tract** (prō trakt') vt. [**< L. protrahere**, pp. of **protrahere**  
< **pro-**, forward + **trahere**, to DRAW] 1. to draw out;  
lengthen in duration; prolong 2. to draw to scale, using  
a protractor and scale 3. Zool. to thrust out; extend:  
opposed to **RETRACT** —**SYN.** see **EXTEND** —**pro'tract'ed-ly**  
adv. —**pro'tract'ed-ness** n. —**pro'tract'i-ble** adj. —  
**pro'trac'tion** n. —**pro'trac'tive** adj.

**pro-trac-tile** (prō trakt'l) adj. capable of being protracted  
or thrust out; extensible

**pro-trac-tor** (prō trakt'ar) n. [**ML.**] 1. a person or thing  
that protracts 2. an instru-  
ment in the form of a gradu-  
ated semicircle, used for  
plotting and measuring angles  
3. Anat. a muscle that pro-  
tracts, or extends, a limb

**pro-trude** (prō trūd') vt., vi.  
-trud'ed, -trud'ing [**L. protrudere**  
< **pro-**, forth + **trudere**,  
to THRUST] to thrust or jut  
out; project —**pro-trud'ent**  
adj.

**pro-tru-sile** (prō trūs'sl) adj.

[< **L. protrusus**, pp. of **protrudere** (see **PROTRUDE**) + **-ILE**]  
that can be protruded, or thrust out, as a tentacle, an  
elephant's trunk, etc.: also **pro'tru'si-ble** (-sē b'l)

**pro-tru-sion** (-zhən) n. [**< L. protrusus** (see prec.) +  
**-ION**] 1. a protruding or being protruded 2. a protruding  
part or thing —**SYN.** see **PROJECTION**

**pro-tru-sive** (-siv) adj. [**< L. protrusus**, pp. of **protrudere** (see  
**PROTRUDE**) + **-IVE**] 1. protruding; jutting out 2. same as  
**OBTRUSIVE** —**pro'tru'sive-ly** adv. —**pro'tru'sive-ness** n.

**pro-tu-ber-ance** (prō tōō'bar əns, -tyōō-) n. 1. the con-  
dition or fact of being protuberant 2. a part or thing that  
protrudes; projection; bulge; swelling Also **pro'tu-ber-**  
**an-cy** (-ən sē), pl. -cies —**SYN.** see **PROJECTION**

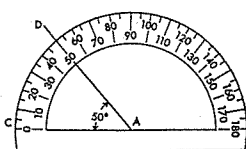
**pro-tu-ber-ant** (-ənt) adj. [**LL. protuberans**, prp. of  
**protuberare**, to bulge out < **L. pro-**, forth + **tuber**, a bump,  
bulge: see **TUBER**] bulging or swelling out; protruding;  
prominent —**pro'tu-ber-ant-ly** adv.

**pro-tu-ber-ate** (-āt') vi. -at'ed, -at'ing [**< LL. protuber-**  
**atus**, pp. of **protuberare**: see prec.] to bulge or swell out  
**pro-ty-le** (prō'til) n. [**< PROT(O)-** + **Gr. hylē**, substance,  
stuff] in old chemistry, the hypothetical primordial sub-  
stance thought to be the source of all elements

**proud** (prūd) adj. [**ME.** < OE. **prūd** < OFr. < LL. **prode**,  
beneficial, back-formation < **L. prodesse**, to be useful <  
**prod-**, var. of **pro-**, **PRO-** + **esse**, to be: for IE. base see **IS**]  
1. having or showing a proper pride in oneself, one's posi-  
tion, one's family, etc. 2. having or showing an overween-  
ing opinion of oneself, one's position, etc.; arrogant;  
haughty 3. feeling or showing great pride or joy, as from  
being honored 4. that is an occasion or cause of pride;  
highly gratifying 5. arising from or caused by pride;  
presumptuous 6. stately; splendid [a proud fleet] 7.  
spirited; of high mettle [a proud stallion] 8. [Obs.] valiant  
—**do oneself proud** [Colloq.] to do extremely well —**proud**  
of highly pleased with or exulting in —**proud'ly** adv.

**SYN.** —**proud** is the broadest term in this comparison, ranging  
in implication from proper self-esteem or pride to an overweening  
opinion of one's importance [too proud to beg, proud as a peacock];  
**arrogant** implies an aggressive, unwarranted assertion of superior  
importance or privileges [the arrogant colonel]; **haughty** implies  
such consciousness of high station, rank, etc. as is displayed in  
scorn of those one considers beneath one [a haughty dowager];  
**insolent**, in this connection, implies both haughtiness and great  
contempt, esp. as manifested in behavior or speech that insults  
or affronts others [she has an insolent disregard for her servant's  
feelings]; **overbearing** implies extreme, domineering insolence [an  
overbearing supervisor]; **supercilious** stresses an aloof, scornful  
manner toward others [a supercilious intellectual snob]; **dis-**  
**dainful** implies even stronger and more overt feelings of scorn  
for that which is regarded as beneath one —**ANT.** **humble**

**proud flesh** [so called from the notion of swelling up]  
an abnormal growth of flesh around a healing wound, caused  
by excessive granulation



PROTRACTOR  
(DAC, angle measured)



## submit

## submittable

## I419

## subsist

*imis* < sub-, up to (L. *im-* ntel): see LIMEN] 1. noble; awe or admiration through Colloq.] outstandingly or blime taste! 4. [Archae] fty; haughty c) upraised [ME. *sublimen*] 2. to lift high < MFR. L., to lift high < the adj. fy (a solid) by the heating of condensing the vapor back rough this process —SYN. 1. —sub-lime/ness n. 1. [see SUB- & LIMEN] 2. al iousness or apprehension; nuli that become effective —sub-lim/ty n. 1. the state najestic, noble, etc. 2. pl.

*ij* [ML. *sublingualis*: see r the tongue sub-lōn/ār ē] adj. [ML. luna, the moon] 1. situated 2. earthly; mundane Also

shēn') a portable, auto- n with a short barrel and a or hip 1) adj. 1. below minimum b marginal housing/ 2. not unproductive /submarginal of an organ or part —sub-

n. & v., usually sub/mō rēn/ living, used, or carried on er, esp. of the sea —n. 1. a kind of warship, armed with c., that can operate under to attack, esp. to torpedo.

fast naval patrol vessel arines sub/mō rēn/ār n. a mem-

IS HERO SANDWICH n., pl. -iae (-ē), -ias [ModL. jaw or jawbone /ē] adj. designating, of, or ignating or of either of two ide, below the inside edge of

n. [SUB- + MEDIANT] the one just above the dominant dominant

merged, -merg/ing [L. *sub-* gere, to plunge; see MERGE] th water or the like; plunge o cover over; suppress; hide of life (the submerged people plunge beneath the surface nce (-mur/jens) n. —sub-

mers/ing [L. *sub-* mergere, to submerge] —sub-mer/ion

merged; specif., Bol. growing

l) adj. that can be sub-ue functioning —n. any of e under water and are used

rk skāp/fik] adj. too small to

ə char] adj. designating of or ic component, etc., smaller ture?

vi. -ized', -iz/ing to con- miniatur scale —sub-min-

haic] submissive; humble ME. < OFr. < L. *submissio* e] 1. the act of submitting, the quality or condition of n; obedience; meekness 3. ing to another for decision, 1 agreement whereby parties ter to arbitration and agree

< L. *submissus*, pp. of sub- ag or showing a tendency to cile; yielding —sub-mis/ire-

er, down + mittēre, to send; r refer to others for decision, r to the action, control ers; also, to subject or allow ent, analysis, etc. of some 3. to offer as an opinion,

suggest; propose —vi. 1. a) to yield to the power, control, etc. of another or others; give in b) to allow oneself to be subjected (to treatment, analysis, etc.) 2. to defer to another's judgment or decision 3. to be submissive, obedient, humble, etc. —SYN. see SURRENDER —sub-mit'ta-ble adj. —sub-mit'tal n. —sub-mit'ter n. sub-mon-tane (sub/mān'tān) adj. [L. *sub-* + L. *montanus*: see MOUNTAIN] 1. located at the foot of a mountain or mountain range 2. of or characteristic of foothills sub-mul-ti-ple (sub mul'ti p'l) n. [SUB- + MULTIPLE] a number that will divide another with no remainder; exact divisor (of a specified number) [3 is a submultiple of 12] sub-nor-mal (-nōr'm'l) adj. below the normal; less than normal, esp. in intelligence —n. a subnormal person sub-nor-mal/ty (-mal'ā tē) n. —sub-nor'mal/ly adv. sub-nu-cle-ar (-nōō'klē ar, -nyōō') adj. designating or of any of the particles within the nuclei of atoms sub-o-ce-an-ic (sub'ō shē an'ik) adj. situated or occurring on or beneath the ocean floor

sub-or-bit-al (sub ōr'bit'l) adj. 1. designating or of a spacecraft in which the spacecraft follows a steep, short-range trajectory instead of going into orbit 2. beneath the orbit of the eye

sub-or-der (sub ōr'dər) n. any natural subdivision of an order of plants or animals —sub-or'di-nal (-di n'l) adj. sub-or-di-nate (sə bōr'də nit; for v. -nāt/v) adj. [ME. < ML. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* < L. *sub-*, under + *ordinare*, to order: see ORDAIN] 1. inferior to or placed below another in rank, power, importance, etc.; secondary 2. under the power or authority of another 3. subservient or submissive 4. *Gram.* functioning as a noun, adjective, or adverb within a sentence [a subordinate phrase]: cf. SUBORDINATE CLAUSE —n. a subordinate person or thing

sub-or-di-nate (-nāt'ed, -nāt'ing) 1. to place in a subordinate position; treat as less important or inferior (to) 2. to make obedient or subservient (to); control; subdue —sub-or-di-nate/ly adv. —sub-or'di-nat/ive (-nāt'iv) adj. subordinate clause in a complex sentence, a clause that cannot function syntactically as a complete sentence by itself; dependent clause; distinguished from MAIN CLAUSE (Ex.: She will visit us if she can)

subordinating conjunction a conjunction that connects subordinate words, phrases, or clauses to some other sentence element (Ex.: if, as, so, unless, although, when): also subordinate conjunction

sub-or-di-na-tion (sə bōr'də nā'shən) n. 1. a subordinating or being subordinated 2. [Now Rare] subjection or submission to rank, power, or authority; obedience

sub-orn (sə bōrn') vt. [MFR. *suborner* < L. *subornare*, to furnish or supply, instigate, incite secretly < sub-, under + *ornare*, to furnish, adorn: see ORNAMENT] 1. to get or bring about through bribery or other illegal methods 2. to induce or instigate (another) to do something illegal, esp. to commit perjury —sub-orn'er n.

sub-or-na-tion (sub ōr'nā'shən) n. [MFR.] a suborning or being suborned; esp., the crime of inducing another to commit perjury (subornation of perjury) sub-ox-ide (sub ōk'sid) n. an oxide containing a relatively small proportion of oxygen

sub-phy-lum (sub'fī/ləm) n., pl. -la (-lə) any main natural subdivision of a phylum

sub-plot (-plät') n. a secondary plot in a play, novel, etc. sub-poe-na (sə pē'nə) n. [ME. *suppena* < ML. < L. *sub poena*, lit., under penalty: see SUB- & PAIN] a written legal order directing a person to appear in court to give testimony, show specified records, etc. —vt. -naed, -na/ing 1. to summon with such an order 2. to order that (specified records, documents, etc.) be brought to a court Also see sub-pe-na

sub-pop-u-la-tion (sub'pāp yə lā'shən) n. a subdivision of a population, with common, distinguishing characteristics

sub-prin-ci-pal (sub prin'sə p'l) n. 1. an assistant principal in a school, etc. 2. a secondary brace or rafter 3. *Music* an open diapason subbass in an organ

sub-pro-fes-sion-al (sub'prə fesh'ən'l) n. same as PARAPROFESSIONAL

sub-re-gion (sub'rē/jən) n. any of the divisions of a region, esp. with reference to plant and animal distribution sub-re-p-tion (səb rep'shən) n. [L. *subreptio* < *subreptus*, pp. of *subripere*, *surripere*, to take away secretly: see SURREPTITIOUS] 1. the fraudulent concealment or misrepresentation of facts so as to gain a favor, esp. an ecclesiastical dispensation 2. a false inference drawn from such deception —sub-rep-titious (sub'rep tish'əs) adj.

sub-ro-gate (sub'rō gāt') vt. -gat'ed, -gat'ing [L. *subrogatus*, *surrogatus*: see SURROGATE] to substitute (one person) for another

sub-ro-ga-tion (sub'rō gā'shən) n. [ME. *subrogacion* < ML. *subrogatio* < L. *subrogatus*] a subrogating; esp., the substitution of one creditor for another, along with a transference of the claims and rights of the old creditor sub-ro-sa (sub rō'sə) [L., lit., under the rose, an ancient symbol of secrecy] secretly; privately; confidentially

sub-rou-tine (sub'rōō tēn') n. 1. a short set of instructions, often used repeatedly, that directs a digital computer

ape, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōol, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; n, ring; in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; \* as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. coeur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ō, Fr. coq; Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. \*Americanism; †foreign; \*hypothetical; ‡derived from

in the solution of part of a problem 2. the set of instructions needed to direct a digital computer in completing a strictly defined mathematical or logical operation

sub-sam-ple (sub'sam'p'l, -sām'v-) n. a selected sample of a total sampling —vt. -sam'pled, -sam'pling to take a subsample of

sub-scribe (səb skrib') vt. -scribed', -scrib/ing [ME. *subscriben* < L. *subscribere*: see SUB- & SCRIBE] 1. to sign (one's name) at the end of a document, etc. 2. to write one's signature on (a document, etc.) as an indication of consent, approval, attestation, etc. 3. to support; consent to; favor; sanction 4. to promise to contribute (a sum of money), esp. by signing a pledge —vi. 1. to sign one's name at the end of a document, etc. 2. to give support, sanction, or approval; consent or agree (to) /to subscribe to certain measures/ 3. to promise to contribute, or to give, a sum of money 4. to agree to receive and pay for a periodical, service, theater tickets, etc. for a specified period of time (with to) —sub-scrib'er n.

sub-script (sub'skript) adj. [L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, to SUBSCRIBE] written below; esp., same as INFERIOR (adj. 8) —n. a figure, letter, or symbol written below and to the side of another [in Y<sub>2</sub> and X<sub>2</sub>, 3 and 4 are subscripts]

sub-scrip-tion (səb skrip'shən) n. [L. *subscriptio*] 1. the act of subscribing 2. something subscribed; specif., a) a written signature b) a signed document, etc. c) consent or sanction, esp. in writing d) an amount of money subscribed e) a formal agreement to receive and pay for a periodical, books, theater tickets, etc. for a specified period of time f) the right to receive a periodical, etc., as by payment of a fixed sum 3. that part of a doctor's prescription giving directions to the pharmacist: cf. SIGNATURE (n. 4) 4. *Eccles.* assent to certain doctrines for promoting uniformity; specif., in the Anglican Church, acceptance of the Thirty-nine Articles of Faith

sub-sec-tion (sub'sek'shən) n. a subdivision of any of the sections into which a group, document, etc. is divided

sub-se-quence (sub'si kwens', -kwəns) n. 1. the fact or condition of being subsequent 2. a subsequent happening 3. *Math.* a sequence within a sequence

sub-se-quent (-kwənt, -kwent') adj. [ME. < L. *subsequens*, pp. of *subsequi*, to follow close after: see SUB- & SEQUENT] coming after; following in time, place, or order —sub-se-quent to after; following —sub-se-quent/ly adv.

sub-sere (sub'sir') n. [SUB- + SERE] *Ecol.* a secondary succession occurring after all or part of the vegetation in an area has been destroyed, as by man, fire, etc.

sub-serve (səb sər/v) vt. -served', serv/ing [L. *subservire* < sub-, under + *servire*, to SERVE] to be useful or helpful to (a purpose, cause, etc.); serve; promote; aid

sub-ser-vi-ence (-sər've əns) n. 1. the state or quality of being subservient 2. subservient behavior or manner; obsequiousness; servility Also sub-ser/vi-en-cy

sub-ser-vi-ent (-ənt) adj. [L. *subserviens*, pp. of *subservire*, to SUBSERVE] 1. that is useful, helpful, or of service, esp. in an inferior or subordinate capacity 2. submissive; obsequious SYN. see SERVILE —sub-ser/vi-ent/ly adv.

sub-set (sub'set') n. a mathematical set containing some or all of the elements of a given set

sub-shrub (-shrub') n. a partly shrubby plant that has woody stems growing new shoots annually at the tips

sub-side (səb sid') vt. -sid'ed, -sid/ing [L. *subsidere* < sub-, under + *sidere*, to settle < *sedere*, to SIT] 1. to sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as sediment 2. to sink to a lower level 3. to become less active, intense, etc.; abate —SYN. see WANE —sub-sid'ence (-sid'əns, sub'si dəns) n.

sub-sid-i-ar-y (səb sid'ē er/ē) adj. [L. *subsidiarius* < *subsidium*: see SUBSIDY] 1. giving aid, support, service, etc.; serving to supplement; auxiliary 2. being in a secondary or subordinate relationship 3. of, constituting, or maintained by a subsidy or subsidies —n., pl. -ar'ies a person or thing that is subsidiary; specif., a) a company controlled by another company which owns all or a majority of its shares; in full subsidiary company b) *Music* a subordinate theme —sub-sid'ar-i/ly adv.

sub-si-dize (sub'sə diz') vt. -diz'ed, -diz/ing [SUBSIDY (y) + -IZE] 1. to support with a subsidy 2. to buy the aid or support of with a subsidy, often as a kind of bribe —sub-si-di-zat/ion n. —sub'si-diz'er n.

sub-si-dy (sub'sə dē) n., pl. -dies [ME. < Anglo-Fr. *subsidiē* < L. *subsidium*, auxiliary forces, reserve troops, aid, support < *subsidere*, to sit down, remain: see SUBSIDE] a grant of money; specif., a) a grant of money from one government to another, as for military aid b) a government grant to a private enterprise considered of benefit to the public c) in England, formerly, money granted by Parliament to the king

sub-sist (səb sist') vi. [L. *subsistere*, to stand still, stay, abide < sub-, under + *sistere*, to place, stand, redupl. of base of *stare*, to STAND] 1. a) to continue to be or exist; have existence as a reality, entity, etc. b) to continue to be in use, force, etc. 2. to continue to live; remain alive (on sustenance, by specific means, etc.); be sustained 3. to consist or inhere (in) 4. *Philos.* to be logically con-

